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All that could have been anticipated, in the particulars just noticed, is realized in the discoveries made in the excavations; but other results greatly surpass expectation. The citadels on this acropolis of Tiryns appear to have been three in number; an upper citadel at the southern and highest point of the hill; a middle one, where it begins to slope to the plain; and another, still lower down. These are all connected; but within the upper one was the palace of the king. Dr. William Dörpfeld, an eminent German architect, associated with Dr. Schliemann in some part of his work, has succeeded in reproducing with surprising completeness the plan of the palace, guided by the foundation walls of its several courts, halls and chambers, which still remain. In the result a prehistoric royal abode comes to light with a distinctness hitherto unattainable, and almost as if the palace of Priam or Odysseus had suddenly sprung out of the ground.

The description given of the several parts of the palace, as thus in a sense reconstructed, is the central matter of interest in this splendid book, as its title implies. The gate-way, the propylæa, the exterior and interior courts, the hall of the men and the hall of the women, each with its circular hearth which was made the centre of the household life, the altar in the interior court of the men's apartments, the bath-room, the treasure-chamber—these are reproduced in the plan drawn by Dr. Dörpfeld, and described by him with an exactness which enables the reader to see "as with eyes." Fragments of painted plaster, in many patterns, show that the walls were ornamented in rich colors, the tints of which remain even to this day. In view of all, one finds himself revising his original impressions of prehistoric men and their environment, and deciding that neither the men nor their way of living can have been so different from those of later times, as it is perhaps natural to suppose.

The plates, map, plans, and other engravings in the book illustrate vividly the results of the excavations. They amount in all to 188; many of them being pictures of prehistoric pottery, implements and weapons found in the *debris* of the ruins. Many of the plates are colored so as to be *fac-similes* of the figures and patterns adorning the walls; while the map of Argolis in the frontispiece and the plans representing the palace and fortress are a great help to the reader. In its way "Tiryns" must command an interest little, if at all, inferior to that which the former works of this author have awakened.

EGYPT AND BABYLON.*

Therefore every scribe who hath been made a disciple to the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is a householder, who bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old. This is what Professor Rawlinson has done in the book before us. He has taken up seriatim the notices of Egypt and Babylon found in the Old Testament, and has proceeded to show what may be learned in regard to the same events from profane history, whether from ancient books or from the monuments.

Outlines of a few of the discussions will be in place. From 2 Chron. xxxiii., 10-13, we learn that Manasseh, after a long course of wickedness, (1) was attacked and captured by Assyrian generals, who took him with hooks [not

* EGYPT AND BABYLON FROM SACRED AND PROFANE SOURCES. By George Rawlinson, M. A., Camden Professor of Ancient History, Oxford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1885. Pp. 329. Price, \$1.50.

among the thorns, as mistranslated in King James' version] and carried him in fetters to Babylon; (2) was restored to his kingdom after a period of captivity, during which he repented of his wickedness. The author calls attention to three remarkable things: (1) that Manasseh, though captured by Assyrians, is carried to Babylon, and not to Nineveh; (2) that he is taken away with hooks, and fettered; (3) that he meets with treatment unusually mild in the Orient, in being restored to his kingdom. From the monuments we learn (1) that Esar-haddon, son and successor of Sennacherib, and therefore contemporary of Manasseh, began a new policy, in order to hold Babylon in subjection. Instead of keeping his court continually at Nineveh, he held it alternately at Nineveh and at Babylon, ruling the latter not by viceroy, as his predecessors had done, but in person. (2) We learn that it was customary with those barbarous old warriors to bring captive prisoners of rank into the presence of the conqueror led like brutes with rings or hooks through their lips. Pictures of prisoners being thus led are found on the monuments. (3) Merciless as these oriental monarchs were ordinarily, it is found on record that Esar-haddon was remarkably mild in his administration, as is shown by his treatment of other princes than Manasseh. Thus there is shown an exact correspondence between the Scripture record and profane history.

To know how to put this and that together properly is really the problem of the man who would reconstruct history from the scattered and fragmentary data which remain and are all that we now have concerning many important periods. The author has certainly done this with great skill in his discussions of some of the historical problems which have confronted scholars on the pages of the Bible. King Belshazzar, whose feast became such a tragic scene on the night of the capture of Babylon, has been, until a comparatively recent date, without identification from profane history. The careful argument of Professor Rawlinson makes it exceedingly probable that Belshazzar was the Bel-sar-uzur who is named in an inscription of Nabonidus, the last nominal king of Babylon, as his eldest son. The inscription was discovered by Sir Henry Rawlinson in 1854. Fact and inference are plainly discriminated, and no conclusions are drawn arbitrarily; but the facts are so clearly set forth, that the reader can see in every case how much ground there is for the inference. This is characteristic of the book. There seems to be no anxiety to make out a case, no special pleading, but rather a clear and concise statement of what is known of the matters in question.

The same method of treatment is followed in discussing the notices of Egypt. A comparison of Biblical records and the other sources of information seem to point to Apepi, the last of the Hyksos, as the Pharaoh of Joseph's time. It seems also more than probable that Seti I. was the first, and Rameses II. the second Pharaoh of the oppression, and the son of Rameses, Menephthah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus. That the historical conditions stated or necessarily implied by the biblical narrative are fulfilled by the reigns of these monarchs, is shown by the concurrent testimony of tradition, Manetho and the monuments.

The latter part of each study is devoted to the prophecies concerning Babylon and Egypt, and the fulfillment of them.

The book is certainly a very valuable one; it comprises the results of a vast amount of painstaking research, and puts them forth in clear statement with candid spirit. This is all given in such simple and lucid style, that the casual reader would hardly think of the mass of material which must have been sifted to get these results.